Business Notices.

Light, graceful, etherial, durable, comfortable Light, graceful; etherin; candots, the command the attention of the "crowd" more than any other Have manufal taxed. They combine every good quality that is requisited the devering, and are just as chean as they are good. No wan ifer, then, that in the city and in the country they are eased; seeight after. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Ful on st.

SEMMER HATS !- LEASK continues to suppl everybody with his delightful Summer Hars. The Dana Bia ver, Panama and Straw Harsare just what Gentlemen want these bot cays; they are nest elecant and cool. Lease is a way ready to see his friends at the old store corner Chatham and Pearlists.

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS .- A new variety of

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS .-ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY DEAVER HATS.—

The state of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hars is the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats is the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our refail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hars to be sold at a lower price. These Hars for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

THIN SUMMER SUITS......\$3

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- One thousand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of Sincer's latest improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at band, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thou-ands who use them and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock COUNTRY CLOTHING is now ready and on sale, embracin many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have over got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SUPERB CARPETS! At most extraordinary low prices: ENGLISH VELVERS, 11/ per yard. ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 716 per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING AND SITUAD STANDS IN A SECOND WORD TO SECURITY OF STANDS IN A SECOND STANDS IN A SECOND SECON

And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS.

DE GROOT'S

OAK HALL

Nos. 34 and 26 Fulton-4'. Cheapest Store in New-York
For Fine and Well-Made CLOTHING.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 526 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 3/1 to 14/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 3/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 2/ per yard.

Rich 3-ply, elegant colors, from 8/ to 2/ per yard.

Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 3/ per yard.

OH Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattressee, &c., equally ic br cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly CLEASER KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of fiannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—During the Summer menths in the Country, Ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; far more expeditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. The simplest glass vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full Instructions, and every article required. Price \$5.

CONYENT, NEARY & CO., No. 592 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS at d real allowed on purchase.

I saic at reduced prices.

The Horace Waters Pianos, eave the New York Evange.

The Horace Waters Pianos, eave the New York Evange.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.-WATKINS

o. 114 Fulton-st., is justly celebrated for the elegance of his features. Alliwho wish something recherche should ge to TATKINS. No article of inferior quality is sold at his estab HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three

HOSTET R. - All Dyspeptic, weak and debili-MACH BITTERS, pronounce it the best medicine in the world. No family can aford to be without this article in warm weather. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels. BARNS & PARE, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAVES, Brooklyn.

CATAWBA WINES, from the Vineyards of J. D.

WHALEBONE SKIRTS.—The only object of a Whalebone Skirt is to give a preper, graceful and elegant form to a Lady's Dress. Unless this is accomplished, the artic's is cautirely worthless. The Ladius, by referring to Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion for April, will note that F. & J. Holmes have been successful, from actual experience, in producing this most valuable article, and that their Improved Skamless Whalesman Skirt meets the unanimous approbation of the Ladies. They are light pilable, and easily adjusted, and the only Skirt which is equally adapted to the parior, the street, and the crowd. At the bottom, instead of bones, which are exceedingly incompenient and welvard, we have introduced a sories of elastic cords, with refficient stiffness and elasticity to keep the drew in its proper piace, and at the same time yielding and hisble, adapting itself to any position. This carl is made under our own direction, and so rested to manufacturing that it will not roll or curt when wet, and warranted to wash without injury. In these goods every objection is overcome. N. B.—Every genuine article is stamped E & J. Holmes's Improved Skamless Whalebone Skirt, and may be found by the Trade will not Fastenna Sheldon & Townsend; E. W. Cock & Co.; E. Mygett, Jr., & Co.; Mills & Ray, as dothers; also, in many of the retail establishments of the city. WHALEBONE SKIRTS .- The only object of a

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion
Bafes: In October, 1856, I purchased of you a HERRING'S PATEST SAFE, No. 12781. On the 22d of April, ult., my store was
entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test,
and my books, pepers, &c., came out entirely asfe. The buildling was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter.
The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up
with alcohol, spirits turpentine and oil, rendering the heat excessively great—so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and
wrought iron, such as stoves, rails, cast-iron kottles, &c., into an
undestir guished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe evail
withstands occurred stoet, but was happy to find it equal to the
emergency.

(Signed)

S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 133, 137 and 139
Water st., N.Y., sole Agents and Patentees of HERRING's
PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with
Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

"And has remembrance ceased to be a dream,"
And you forgotten where K. Lyon dwells,
Whose stuff sends rate and insects down the stream,
And silken Morphens rings their funeral k-cells?
For Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Croton Bugs, Rats,
fice, &c, the only exterminatoris E. Lyon's Maunettic Pills
and Powders. Depot, No. 424 Broadway. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

HERRING'S PATEST CHAMPION SAFES. The shore celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Bases—hance the name "Champion." Their trumple the world aire ady know, and their bistory is their eulogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 138 Water-st., Bew York.

S. C. HERRING & CO. Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs, - Batchelor's

Wits and TOURERS have improvements pseudlar to their house they are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty Thou are distributed. The fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying this famous DYR. Sold at BATCHLOGY, NO. 253 Broadway. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.-The great Catarrh

MARSH & Co.'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES

For Men, Women and Children. Also, Silk Elastic Stock-isses, for Vericose Vetts, Instruments for all Physical Deforma-tion made to order and warranted, at their Truss Office, No. 23 Maiden lane, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - MARTYRS TO

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS .-

New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1856. Governor Seward's Speech. sion of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet form.

Sumner's Speech.

Kansas Free-State Convention at Cleveland.

A Convention of States interested in the Freedom of Kansa will be i eld in Cleveland on the 26th inst., to perfect a nationa organization f r the aid of the Free-State cause in Kansas Each Free-Kansas Association now formed is requested to sen one or more delegates to the Convention. General unity of action must be effected to save that important and beautifu action must be effected to save that important and beautiful country from the curse and desolation of African Slavery. Free State papers of New-York, New-England, Ohio, and Pennsyl vanis, tan requested to copy.

CHICAGO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR FREE KANSAS.

The advertisement of The New-York Ledger printed on our twelfth page on Saturday, was accidentally so mutilated that, in justice to the proprietor of that paper, we reprint it this morning.

The Tribune for Europe

Will be ready THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mail ing, can be had in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The Mails by the steamer Niagara, which leave Boston to-morrow, will close at the Post-Office at 3} o'clock This Afternoon.

CONGRESS.

Senate, June 16 -Mr. Clayton made a speech on Kansas affairs. Mr. Adams spoke on the bill requiring a residence of 21 years before naturalization. Mr. Seward replied briefly, and the Senate adjourned.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMSER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kansse, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for schot Mr. Summer was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slave holding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Sumner, and then judge between him and his assailants.

No more advertisements can be received for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of June 21st, as the space we devote to advertising is already taken. Advertisers will please serd in their favors for June 28 early as practicable. Price one dollar a line.

Some fourpence-ha'penny politicians got up a ridiculous story about an interview between Col. Fremont and the Massachusetts Delegation to George Law's Convention, representing that Col. F. had actually made concessions to the proscriptive sentiments of "Americars." This absurd statement, as will be seen by a card in another column, is flatly contradicted by the Hon. Timothy Davis, M. C., from Massachusetts; the Hon. E. C. Baker, President of the Massachusetts State Senate, and Gen. Sutton, on whose authority it originally purported to have been made.

The proceedings in the North American Convention yesterday will be variously commented on according to the point of view from which they are regarded. The first great feature of the day was the withdrawal of the entire New-Jersey delegation, with a few other individuals, together pretending to represent the interests of Commodore Stockton, who went out on the ground that the Convention was becoming too decided in its hostility to Slavery extension, and that they must seek a more congenial atmosphere. Considering that nothing been said by anybody during the whole exist ence of this Convention, and, indeed, that nothing could well be said, expressive of a more thorough and entire opposition to Slavery extension than Commodore Stockton's recent letter, his professed friends, in thus bolting, subject themselves to the imputation of being either fools or knaves. However, out they went, and holding a separate Convention, nominated a Presidential ticket with all the gravity in the world. Their candidates are Robert F. Stockton of New-Jersey and Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina. We presume that neither of the gentlemen they have thus selected as victims will take the least notice of their silly per-

After the departure of the bolters the Conven tion proceeded by ballot to indicate its preferences as to candidates for President and Vice-President. For the former office N. P. Banks, jr , of Mass. was selected on the second ballot; for the latter there was but one ballot, and William F. Johnston of Penn. having a majority of the votes, was declared the unanimous preference of the Convention. The Convention then appointed a committee to present these preferences to the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and adjourned over to Thursday next, to await the action of that body. Mr. Banks not being present, could of course say nothing, but Mr. Johnston at once rose, and by a curious blunder, taking this mere declaration of preference for a formal and positive nomination, proceeded accordingly to accept in a solemn, set speech. Of that blundering speech we give a report elsewhere. In it we must say that we do not fird that eminent spirit of patriotism which might have given some dignity even to such a discourse. Mr. Johnston does not seem to regard himself as needing any other nomination or as prepared to submit his claims to any other tribunal. He does not speak as a man engaged in a common cause with a vast body of freemen of all political denominations, and as siming at their approval, but as the exclusive candidate and representative of a portion of that body. We say frankly, that we should have preferred to see on such an occasion and under such circum tarces a manner less positive and a more conciliatory spirit. It is certainly not by taking it for granted that the candidate of a Convention which represents one special division of the Opposition ferces, is likely to insure his nomination by the representatives of the entire

With regard to Mr. Banks, we should regret to believe that he had in any manner tried to get this nemination. Even if he were an aspirant for the Presidency, which we have been assured is not the case, we should be surprised, after his declarations, to learn that he had sought it here. He has siways declared his first choice to be Col. FREMONT and we cannot doubt that he will brings along with it, within the narrow circuit of

wize the carliest moment to say as much to the Philadelphia Convention which meets to-day.

To the People's Convenyention, which com mences its labors to-day at Philadelphia, is intrusted a duty of the most solemn character. On the issue of its deliberations depends the question of the preservation of the Constitution, the suppression of civil war and the restoration of peace to this recklessly agitated and periled Union. That end can only be achieved by removing the Government from the control of the so-called Democratic party, which, with no cause, and in the midst of prefound general tranquility, has wantonly hurled upon the country the dangers which now menace its existence, and the shames which blacken its good name. To continue that party in power is to rush forward to the consummation at which the Nullifiers and Border Ruffians who now control it have always been aiming, namely, the total subjugation of the Union to Slavery, or else its destruction and the erection of a new slaveholding and slavetrading government out of the Southern States, the Territor'es, and such parts of the tropics as can be acquired for the purpose. The question to be decided at this election is thus the most momentous and critical that has been raised since the nation was first organized; and its decision, one way or the other, depends as we have have said, upon the action of the Poilsdelphia Convention.

These unprecedented outrages and perils for which the so-called Democratic party are exclusively responsible, have had their natural effect in breaking up old party ties and bringing men of the most opposite views on crdinary political questions, into union and cooperation. The situation is not unlike that when, with universal consent, a dictator was appointed at Rome. The People, by a general rising against the crimes of the Administration and its friends, have given this Convention the weighty charge to see that the Republic takes no detriment. It is not a party movement. It is not a movement of Democrats, or Whigs, or Foreign-born citizens, or Know-Nothings. It is a movement of the People, putting aside their former divisions, postponing all the disputes by which they had been sundered, and unitirg as freemen, as republicans, as Americans in the largest sense of the word, for the preservation and purification of the American system of government against the reckless perversions and the audacious attacks upon its very life which Franklin Pierce has taken the lead in, and James Buchanan has in-

dorsed and is pledged to continue. Such being the nature of this vast movement, which is one of the most cheering in our history, because it indicates a sound heart in the people, it is manifest that the candidates selected to lead it in the coming struggle should be men whom all the elements combined in this noble uprising can look to as genuine and unobjectionable exponents, not of this er that minor or postponed issue or interest, but of the one vital, predominant purpose for which we are united. The two pivotal points on which the election is to turn are Free Territory and Free Speech; and as candidates, we must have men who have not been involved in previous party conflicts, or engaged even in the honorable pursuit of political station in such a manner as to have provoked animosities or prejudices that might repel even the moderate and unenthusiastic adherents of either of the parties or sections of parties that have enlisted in the general movement. We must have candidates who are not offensive to Whigs, Democrats or Know-Nothings, Free-Soilers, or citizens of foreign birth —candidates whom all can heartily support as Representative Men worthy to carry the common cause through to a substantial and permanent

As by a spontaneous instinct almost, the People in all quarters seem to have fixed upon Col. FRE-MONT as their candidate for the Presidency. Not professional politician, a Democrat originally, but never a bitter or proscriptive partisan, never an office-seeker, a man of heroic firmness and courage as well as of mental resources tried in in various fields of difficulty and danger, a man has risen from the lowest ranks of life, and who by his own experience of the deadly influence of Slavery upon the poor whites of the South has learned to hate it, and above all, as one whose influence was powerful in settling the question of Freedom in California, he is a natural Representative of the great principle of Free Territory. It is for this reason that without any efforts on his part he has been brought ferward as the most fitting candidate for the crisis. The nominee for Vice-President should be characterized by similar fitness for this supreme emergency. He should be a man of undoubted opinions and policy on the vital questions at issue; be should be one whose distinctions have been gained rather as a statesman than as a political partions of whatever name. Fremont, as we have seen is the Representative of the principle of Free Territory; need we ask who is the equally natural Representative of FREE SPEECH! Will not every one answer, CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetta And would not the entire People applaud his e'era tion to the office of President of that Senate which has witnessed with disgraceful indifference the recent attempt to suppress Free Speech by the assassin's bludgeon! His name upon the People's ticket would greatly contribute to swell the tide f enthusiasm which the prospect of Fremont's nemination at Philadelphia (of which, to judge by our dispatches of last evening, there is no longer any doubt) has already excited in all parts of the

In the bictory of all Republican Governments of which we have any memorials there exists a melancholy coincidence. Whether we study the anpals of ancient republican Greece, which in this point of view are very instructive, of the Italian Republics of the middle sges, or of Holland, or Switzerland in more modern times, it is the same thing over sgain, with some variations indeed, but at bettom the same. In all those communities we see in juxtaposition two distirct and incongruous elements, by whose action and reaction on each other the social destinies and political condition of these communities has been decided generally in a way fatal to liberty.

Altogether the most remarkable and peculiar of these elements, and that to which all republics, whether in ancient or modern times, have owed all their eminence and distinction-we may say their very existence-has been a body of free labor. ing men, farmers, artisans, mariners and tradersmen whose skilled and intelligent labor has been stimulated by the fact that they themselves were to epicy the fruits of it, into prodigies of production such predigies of production as have accumulated more of wealth and of the comforts, refinements and elegances which the accumulation of wealth a single city than could be found distributed over vast empires where production was exclusively carried on by forced labor for the benefit of others. It was such free laboring men, men who under the stimulus of the free enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, made production and accumulation the business of their lives; men not ashamed to work with their own hands, but who dignified manual labor by conjoining with it a perpetual exercise of the intellect applied to solve the problem of making two spears of grass grow where one grew before, or the correlative problem of turning two spindles with the same power that had turned one; it was these laboring, producing, accumulating, intelligent, industrious, indefatigable men that built up Athens; that opened the way for her architects, painters, sculptors, dramatists, historians, orators, philosophers; that studded all the shores of the Mediterranean with cities which reflected more or less fully the glories of Athens; and which in Alexandria, Anticch, and so many other famous capitals, gave to barbarous empires seats and centers of civilization, and by the diffusion of the intelligence and cultivation which originated with them, contributed a chief share to the glories of the Roman Empire and of Roman civilization.

The civilization of modern Europe had precisely the same source. It took its origin with the towns -many of them as Europe began to be delivered from barbarian inroad and ravage-reviving as it were from the ruiss of the old Roman municipalities: at first little better than places of refuge for runaway serfs, expanding afterward into rich and populous communities, which, as in the case of the Lombard towns of Italy, the Hanse towns of Germany and the cities of Flanders, became distinct and self-governed political communities, whence industry and civilization have gradually been diffused-the advancement of Europe keeping exact step with the growing influence and numbers of the men who produce. And the same thing is to be observed in America. It is our great mass of productive citizens, men who combine hand labor with head labor, which has caused these United States in a hundred years past so wonderfully to out-grow and to cast into the shade in population, wealth and social importance, the once famous but now eclipsed Mexico, Brazil

Unfortunately, however, all republics, whether n accient or modern times, have been cursed with the presence of another class, to which all their misfortunes and the final extinction of republican liberty is uniformly to be traced. This class has always and everywhere consisted of a body of landed preprietors whose domains have been cultivated by either slaves or serfs, and who, however they may for a time have consented to take on the character of simple citizens and to put themselves on a par with the men who labor, have always felt a contempt, ill concealed or openly avowed, for all industrious pursuits, and have claimed that as a superier class having leisure and capacity for political uffairs, it belonged to them to govern the State, to fill all the principal offices, civil and military, to control its policy and its legislation with a view to their own special interests-in one word, to be mesters and to reduce the industrious and laborious producers to the position of their subjects.

From the earliest to the latest times, the whole history of republican communities will be found to consist in the struggle between these two classes-on the pari of the industrious producing citizens a struggle to retain the political control of the society which they themselves have created and which owes all its prosperity and all its greatness to them; a struggle on the part of the aristo cratic class to gain the administration of affairs, to reduce the laboring citizens to an inferior position, finally to deprive them of their political rights, and to quarter themselves in the shape of office-holders, civil or military, on the community

In this struggle, as the melancholy history-over nd over again repeated-of the downfall of repub liesn Liberty shows, the aristocrats have enjoyed three great advantages over their plebeian competitors which have enabled them, with very few xceptions, ultimately to triumph. In the place, while the attention of the productive classes has been mainly bestowed upon the management of their private affairs, the aristocratic class have made politics their exclusive business, devoting all their energies to the subjection, now by trick and contrivance, now by wheedling and ow by threats and violence, of their busy and too thoughtless fellow-citizens. In the second place with the increase of wealth the productive class tends to shoot out from its opposite extremities, social excrescences, parasitic growths, which not only in a great measure sap its own vitality, but which furnish the hostile aristocrats with allie and assistance of which they eagerly avail themselves. From one extremity there springs out a class of very wealthy men, a part of whom aspire to become the aristocrats of production, while others of them, withdrawn from the pursuits of trade, are welcomed as recruits into the body of the aristocratic class, which thus constantly replenishes itself from among those who ought to be its most formidable opponents. At the same time, from the other extremity there grows out a proletarian mass of poverty and wretchedness, the joint production of defective social arrangements and of the natural weakness if not depravity of a certain part of mankind-grog-shops and the malaris of tenant houses combining with diseased constitutions and defective training, to create such a populace as clusters about the Five-Points and saddens and dims the joy and glory of every great center of wealth and civilization. It is to this section that the aristocrats always turn for support in their political warfare against the great middle productive class, and here they are always sure to find it-since it is but natural for these unfortunate people to take a malicious pleasure in running counter to the interests and wishes of their better-off neighbors, and in showing their importance in the only way they can, by the amount of mischief they are able to do-a just retribution, too often, for the thoughtlessness and selfishness and total absorption in money-making, carelessness of the future ard disregard of the claims of brotherhood and humanity which have permitted so unhappy and dangerous a class to spring into existence without any serious effort to arrest or to mitigate the evil. A third great advantage which the aristocrats have always enjoyed has been in the division of the productive class into hostile factions and parties, based frequently on selfish, personal considerations

and which by dividing its strength has made it fall in easy prey to the aristocratical designs upon it. These reflections on the past history of republica re not without a great practical interest for us. We correlves to-day are in the midst of the same struggle, and nothing but a perfect consciousness of the extremity of our danger, and the exertion

the humiliating subjection to aristocratical rule into which so many other republics have sunk. Our slaveholders constitute an aristocratic class, exactly similar to that above described, and which is desperately struggling for the control of our political affairs, or rather to retain that control over them which, by the treachery of Pierce and other demagegues, they have been enabled to estab-1 sh. These aristocratic claimants to be our mas-

ters have, we must confess it with sorrow, a formidable body of allies among ourselves. Douglas comes on from Washington to raise the Five Points against us, with him a congenial labor of love, ard the Five Points respond with shouts and yells to his appeals, while that miserable traiter John Van Buren, and other miserable upper-crust traitors to Freedom, respond to him with the waying of their perfumed pocket-handkerchiefs. The question now is, shall the control of this Republic centinue with the productive class, or shall we follow in the footsteps of so many other unfortunate communities, and surrender ourselves and all the fruits of our industry to be domineered over by an aristocracy, resolved to trample us under foot and to rule us with clubs and bludgeons, commencing with our Sepators in Congress and following up the

process upon our brethren in Kansas?

We give in another column an account of the state of things in Nicaragua, which will be read with painful interest. It is derived from a source in which all confidence may be placed, and ought a thousand times to outweigh the statements sent to this country from Nicaragua by correspondents who do not dare and would not be permitted to tell

The Americans in Nicaragua, while made the instruments of most cruel oppression to the unfortunate natives of that country, are scarcely themselves better off. Both their persons and their property are at the absolute disposal of Walker, who holds them in duress, refuses, except in particular instances, to allow them to leave the country, and compels them to serve as soldiers in his army. That, indeed, is the only occupation open to them. The idea, held out to seduce new emigrante, of any peaceful or industrious occupation is wholly without foundation. Wheeler, the American Minister, is but a mere tool of Walker, who seems indisposed to recognize any American citizenship, and who claims all American residents as his subjects. It is difficult to say whose situation is most miserable, that of the unfortunate Nicaraguans, or that of the American adventurers at present in military possession of the country.

We give to-day additional letters from Kansas, containing further details of the severe trials to which the unfortunate Free-State men of that Territory are exposed. Four different systems of despotic oppression are simultaneously brought to bear upon them. They are beset by all sorts of indictments and prosecutions emanating from the Territorial Courts, and based on the infamous acts of the Bogus Legislature and the still more in femous law laid down to Grand Juries by the scoundrel Lecompte. In addition to this, they find themselves under the authority of self constituted Vigilance Committees, who assume to themselves the power of ordering whomsoever they please forthwith to quit the Territory, of which some remarkable instances are contained in the letter of our Leavenworth correspondent. Thirdly, they are liable to be arrested, disarmed and plundered, or to have their houses burnt over their heads by armed bands of desperadors, who are traversing the Territory in every direction and committing all sorts of outrages with the evident intent of driving the Free-State men out of the Territory. And fourthly, if they muster in their own defense against these bands of armed marauders. Col. Sumner is on hand with his dragoons to disperse them.

Such are the means by which Douglas's famous threat of "We will subdue you" is at this moment in the process of being carried out. It is true that Gev. Shannon has issued a proclamation, given in another column, which seems to discountenance hese armed invasions of the Territory, but not the least respect or attention is paid to it on the part of the Border Ruffians; and if it ever should have any effect, it will only be against such armed bodies as may enter the Territory with the view of bringing aid to the oppressed Free-State men. The only considerable exploit yet recorded of Col. Sumper, is his releasing from the hands of the Free State men certain prisoners whom they had taken, and who forthwith proceeded to join the party which sacked and plundered the town of Osawattamie. Our Leavenworth correspondent does, indeed, write that he has promised to defend clergyman of that place whom the Vigilance Committee had ordered to quit. Should he do so, this clergyman will be the first Free-State man to whom the presence of United States troops in Kansas has afforded the slightest protection.

Meanwhile a cry for aid to the oppressed and plundered citizens of Kansas comes up from that whole frontier. We trust it will not come in vain. The Free-State men must be sustained in the Territory at any expense and at all hazards. Should we suffer the present pioneers to be expelled, it would be in vain to expect that Free-State settlers would ever sgain venture into the Territory. That is the calculation and expectation of Stringfellow. Atchison, Whitfield, and the other leaders. If they can new but frighten and drive all the Free-State men away, they consider, and justly, that their point will be carried, and that Kansas is secure as a Slave State. It is that which has brought Stringfellow to Washington. He hopes to prevent any action till the great object of the present concerted attack upon the Free-State men is accomplished It is in vain to look to Washington for aid. Assis .ance to be effectual must come from the people. Those who can do nothing else can at least contribute money; and if well supplied with money, the various organizations already operating with a view to the relief of Kansas will speedily be able to put a new face on affairs.

There is a project on foot, backed as it seems by some reckless speculators, to destroy Washington equare by widering and extending Lourens street to the Fifth avenne, and then to build a one-horse railroad up that splendid thoroughfare. This is certainly one of the boldest schemes of the day, ard it behoves all who would preserve the square and the avenue to bestir themselves, as no one can tell what influences will drive the plan through the Common Council. It is concessed under the guise of "Relief of Broadway," but has no more reference to such relief than the Pacific Railroad. Not dezen persons in New-York (except those who would make money by it) ever dreamed of such an 'improvement," and not one of the dozen would openly advocate it. If the property-owners of of every cerve to escape from it, can save us from Laurens street wish to widen that obscure thoroughfare, let them do it; but driving it through the square is what must not be done.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16, 1856. Mr Clayton's Kansas bill turns the wolf into the fold and carefully bolts the gate. He recog. nizes the establishing of Slevery, holding that the two thousand slaves in the Territory must be protected. The discussion was interesting, the Democrats opposing all compromise and going for fighting the thing out. Mr. James of Rhode Island, Mr. Sumner and the Kansas Resolutions were sharply attacked by Mr. Brown of Mississippi and other Southerners. Mr. James said he would defend the right of Free Speech here and elsewhere. Mr. Evans delays his speech because he intends to continue the attack upon Massachusetts, and Mr. Wilson was not present. The Southerners are threatening a fight in the House when the expulsion of Brooks comes up. This is the old game.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1856.
According to information received at the State Department, the Government at Bengal has established three houses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners thrown on the Sunderbunds. Each house has a supply of biscuit, and a catamarin is attached to each.
A screw pile light-house has been erected on the extremity of the shoal to the castward from Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotauk River, North Canolina.

Carolina.

An interesting and important case is pending in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, involving a claim to the Almadin Quicksilver Mines in California.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, one of the claimants, is argely interested. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16, 1856.

The Senate to-day continued the appointments of John A. Godfrey as Consul to Guayamas, and Absalom F. Hedges as Indian Agent at Oregon.

Mr. Sumner is at Mr. Blair's country residence.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. SENATE..... WASHINGTON, June 16, 1856.

Mr. BROWN submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate a copy of the instructions to Mr. Buchanan on free ships making free goods; and Mr. Buchanan's letter to Lord Clarendon on the same subject.

Mr. CLAYTON said it would be remembered he had carefully abstained from uttering, during the present.

carefully abstained from uttering, during the present session, one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas.

He had endeavored to conciliate all parties in order

that had endeavored to concluste all parties in order that he might, on some suitable occasion present a measure of harmony, justice, and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no

sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no particular party nor section.

He would not present his bill as a partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, but like the sailor, he desired to be in a gang by himself. He was the Representative of a little State (Delaware), which occupies middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy.

The northern county of that State, with fifty thousand inhabitants, has scarcely one hundred slaves. The southern is as grossly Pro-Slavery as Georgia. The middle county is the one which gave him his birth, and is conservative and fairly divided in opinion; but the whole of that little State is deeply auxious to preserve the Unica, and prevent rupture if possible.

non; but the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union, and prevent rupture is possible.

He had edications to Kansas coming into the Union now as a Sovereign State. One reason was, there is not a federal population of 20,000 exclusive of Indians and others, not taxed.

not a federal population of 20,000 exclusive of Indians and others, not taxed.

There is a feeling in the North which if suffered to continue will result in serious injury to the common Union. He stated his objections both to Mr. Douglas's and Mr. Sewa, d's bill, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referred to the latest accounts from that Territory, asking shall we sit by when forty hierarchy increasing, and towns sacked and plundered, without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things. It is only by justice that peace can be restored. Some laws in Kansas, continued Mr. Clayton, are pelpably unjust and unconstitutional, and these it is the duty of Congress to repeal. One of them proclaims that no man shall vote until he swears to support the Fugitive Slave law. He repeated that it was unjust and cruel toward one section of this Union, and was insulting to any honorable man who differed from him regarding that law. It was a dangerous and unexampled precedent, and contrary to the Nebraska bill. Another law of Kansas denies to any man the right to speak or print against the existence or legality of Slavery in that Territory, and punishes those infracting the statute with hard labor in the Penitentiary, for not less than two years—it does not say how many more. This shows the disgraceful character of the act. Mr. Clayton said he submitted his bill as supplementary to the act to organize Nebraska and Kansas.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall cause a census to be taken, making one thousand persons the basis for one representative in the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and two thousand for the upper. Legal voters must be bona fide residents of the Territory three months, and residents of their respective election districts one month before each election. After the apportionment the Governor is to election of the state respective election districts one month before each election. After the apportionment the Governor is to issue his proclamation directing the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, such election to be held not less than fifty nor more than sixty days after the date of the proclamation. No law shall remain in force violative of the great principle asserted in the Kansas-Nabraska bill relative to non-intervention on the subject of Slavery, es whereby the people shall be prohibited from a free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions or interests, or whereby said people shall be prohibited from advocating or denying the extension or propriety of prohibiting. Slavery in the Territory, or be visited or threatened with any penalty er punishment; nor shall any test-oath be required relative to the Fagitive-Slave law, or any other law of Congress. Tried by jory shall be in accordance with the common law, and no challenge or objection to a juser shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the common law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill provides that when the Territory sontains 93 420 inhabitants, the people shall be authorized to call a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER caused to be read a letter from Dr. Boyle, to him, complaining that the note of Dr. Lindsley read at the instance of Mr. Wilson on Fri-

Boyle, to him, complaining that the note of Dr. Linesley, read at the instance of Mr. Wilson on Fri-Lindsley, read at the instance of Mr. Wisson on Fridaday, did him injustice. Dr. Boyle says that Dr. Lindsley himself, on the 30th of May, informed him that there was "not much the matter" with Mr. Sumner. Dr. Boyle incloses a letter from Dr. Müler, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Sumner's condition has not been so critical as has been represented by Dr.

not been to critical as has been reported by the Lindsley.

Mr. ADAMS made a speech in support of his bill proposing to extend the term of naturalization to tweaty-one years, and exclude ferriga criminals and paupers from votting, in order to prevent these and European serfs from controlling elections, thus perling our liberties. He said the South are more interested in this subject than the North, and essayed to the appetitude by reference to statistics.

sets at in this subject than the North, and essayed to prove the assertion by reference to statistics.

Mr. JAMES presented the resolutions of the Rhoderleind Legislature, condemning the assault on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks. He said while he had the honer to hold a seat in the Senate, he should defending to the season of debata.

Mr. BROWN remarked that he had not seen on the part of any one an attempt to restrain the utmost free days of debate. If a man departs from his legitimate sphere to make an attack upon another, he must hold huself responsible and take the consequences.

Mr. SEWARD differed widely from Mr. Brown as propriety and sourcesy. It is not the rights of individual angerous and the second contracts of the responsible and take the consequences.

Mr. SEWARD differed widely from Mr. Brown as propriety and sourtesy. It is not the rights of individual members that are involved—States only are here represented. We are not persons or individuals, but we are the representatives of States, and whenever we forget our States and bring ourselves and interests, our rights and wishes before this Assembly, we make augrest a mistake as the tragedian who turns aside to perpetuals a jest in the tragedy which is being canced. The Constitution prevents a Senator from being called to an account elsewhere than in the Senate for works riscken in debate.

poken in debate.

Mr. BROWN replied that this was a controver.

Mr. BROWN replied that this was a controver. between individuals, and not between States. If he were to indict a gross personal insuit on the Schalor a man and a gentleman, he would be responsible to him elsewhere, but not as a Senator.

Mr. SEWARD said the States and Union were deeply interested in having their common and palify maintained and defended by their representatives, are repeated that a Senator could not element to the called

o account for words spoken is debate.

Mesers BROWN and RED) opposed the pristing